

the fifth segment of the inner ramus, the fourth and fifth segment of the inner ramus, the fourth and fifth segment of the outer ramus, and segments 3-5 of the auxiliary tarsus were missing. Bifurcate and trifurcate legs have been occasionally reported in Coleoptera (Jayne 1880, Scudder 1891, Wickham 1904, Balazuc 1948, and Graves 1969).

I would like to express my appreciation to Jean-Pierre Lebel for giving me the specimen, and to Ross T. Bell for revising the manuscript.

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## TWO ICHNEUMONIDS (HYMENOPTERA) FROM THE EARLY CRETACEOUS

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**ABSTRACT**—*Tanychora petiolata* and *T. sessilis* are described from the lower Cretaceous of Siberia. *Tanychora* has a divided discocubital cell and a very large areolet, both of which are primitive features.

In 1968, I visited the Paleontological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Moscow for a few hours and was shown some of their fossil Hymenoptera by Dr. A. Rasnitsyn. Among them were 2 relatively well preserved specimens of Ichneumonidae from the early Cretaceous. Since these were the oldest fossils of Ichneumonidae known and also because they showed some definitely primitive features, I was much interested in them. Dr. Rasnitsyn agreed to lend them for study. Descriptions and figures of them have been prepared and are presented below.

#### *Tanychora*, n. gen.

Discocubital cell subdivided by complete vein into first cubital and first discal cell. Areolet very large and wide. First tergite short and wide, its spiracle a

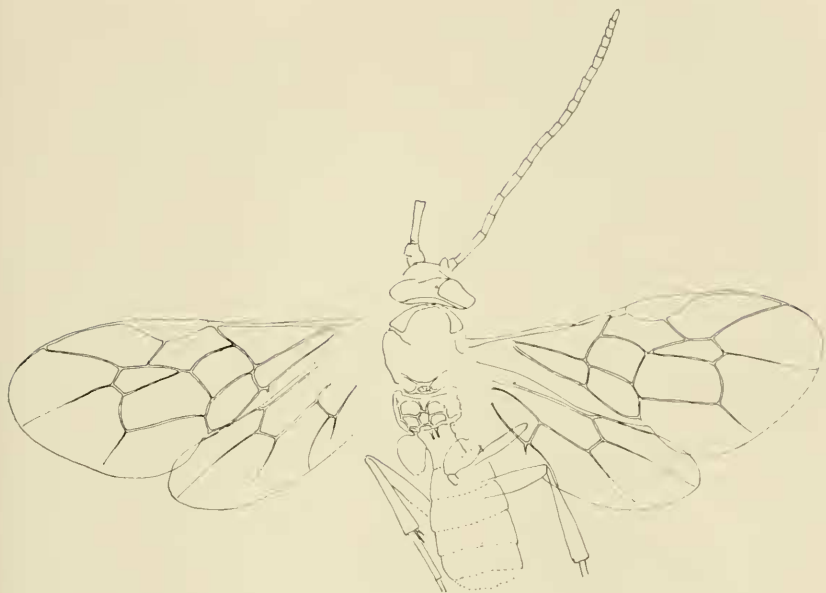


Fig. 1. *Tanychora petiolata*, drawn from the type.

little in front of the middle. Bullae not discernible in venation of fossil specimens at hand, but they are presumed to be present, at least narrow ones.

Type-species: *Tanychora petiolata*, new species.

The generic name is from  $\tau\alpha\upsilon\upsilon$ - (long), plus  $\chi\acute{o}\rho\alpha$  (space), referring to the very wide areolet.

*Tanychora petiolata*, n. sp.

fig. 1

Front wing 4.6 mm long. Structure as figured. Microtrichia on wing moderately dense. Punctures on mesopleurum and on side of pronotum moderately large and dense.

Type: From an early Cretaceous deposit (Neocomian) on the Zaza River, Zaza formation. The Zaza River is a tributary of the upper Vitim River, Transbaikalia. Specimen no. 292/8 of the Paleontological Institute, Moscow.

A second specimen, no. 3145/1075 of the Paleontological Institute, Moscow, is very similar to the type and is conceivably conspecific. It is from an early Cretaceous deposit at Anda-Khuduk (= Ondai Sair), Mongolia. I have not seen the specimen but I have seen a photograph and drawing of it.



Fig. 2. *Tanychora sessilis*, drawn from the type.

*Tanychora sessilis*, n. sp.

fig. 2

Front wing 3.7 mm long. Structure as figured. The specimen has the right hind wing beneath the front wing. This wing is drawn to the left to show its shape. Its venation is not distinct. Present also is the left front wing. This is more distorted and less complete than the right wing. Microtrichia on wings moderately dense.

Type: From an early Cretaceous deposit (Neocomian) at Baissa (about 20 km down the Vitim River from the mouth of the Zaza River and about 100 km up the Vitim River from the village of Romanovka). Specimen no. 1989/2594 of the Paleontological Institute, Moscow.

#### Discussion

These 3 specimens differ from modern ichneumonids in having the first cubital and first discal cells separated by a complete vein. In many modern ichneumonids there is a stub (= ramulus) of this vein on the discocubital vein. On the basal vein there is often a small node which is the remnant of the former junction of the complete ramulus with the basal vein. I have seen an atavistic specimen of *Coccygomimus pedalis* in which the vein was complete, as it is in *Tanychora*. It should be noted that this vein, complete in the fossil *Tanychora* and as indicated by remnants in modern ichneumonids, is horizontal, and not slanted as in braconids.

The areolet in *Tanychora* is larger than in any modern ichneumonids. Its shape indicates that the second intercubitus has dropped out, leaving the first and third intercubiti as the boundaries of the areola. This being so, the 2 intercubiti present in modern ichneumonids would also be the first and third, rather than the first and second as commonly stated. In *Tanychora sessilis* there seem to be 2 remnant stubs of anal veins on submedius and in *T. petiolata* a small stub in 1 wing but not in the other. If they are true remnants of anal veins these are features shared by no other Apocrita except some braconids. The stubs, however, may be artifacts, or secondary developments as in the modern genus *Absyrtus*.

Except for the venational features discussed above, these ancient fossils seem to be typical ichneumonids. The costa and subcosta are fused as in modern ichneumonids, the stigma is large, and the hind wing venation is identical with that of modern genera. The propodeal areolation is typical of that of many modern genera. The multi-segmented flagellum is also a typical ichneumonid character. *Tanychora* could be ancestral to all of the modern Ichneumonidae, it could represent an extinct phyletic line, or it could be a primitive representative of 1 of the modern subfamilies. There is not sufficient evidence to eliminate any of these 3 possibilities.

No new light is shed on the relationships of the ichneumonids to other families of Hymenoptera. The front wing venation of *Tanychora* is very similar to that of trigonalids, whether because of relationship or of convergence it is too early to state.

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## A REPLACEMENT NAME FOR SMICRIDEA (R.) MINIMA FLINT

(TRICHOPTERA: HYDROPSYCHIDAE)

In a recent paper in Trichoptera collected in northern Argentina (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 85:241, 1972) I described a new species of *Smicridea* (subgenus *Rhyacophylax*) as *minima*, unfortunately overlooking the fact that I had earlier used *minima* for a species of *Smicridea* (subgenus *Smicridea*) from Jamaica (Bull. Inst. Jam., Sci. Ser. 19:27, 1968). *Smicridea* (R.) *minima* Flint, 1972, is thus a homonym and must be renamed. I here propose the name *minuscula* as a replacement name for *minima* Flint, 1972.

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